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Panamanians celebrate after hearing Gen. Torrijos announce on a loudspeaker that the 2d canal treaty had been ratified.

At CENTO Conference

Russia Warned by Vance
On Horn of Africa Role

LONDON, April 19 (Reuters) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today gave a strong warning to the Soviet Union over its role in the Horn of Africa and then left for talks in Moscow.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen, who provoked an Ethiopian walkout here two weeks ago and Cuban and Soviet protests over a hard-hitting speech on the conflict in the Horn, today concentrated on the problems of southern Africa.

Mr. Vance told a ministerial session of the Central Treaty Organization here the United States was deeply concerned that Moscow and deeply concerned that Moscow and Cuban ally "are unwilling to recognize the fundamental principle often stated by African nations that they can solve their own problems without the use of external force."

He said that the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops and Soviet personnel in the Horn did not promote stability, and followed this attack with his toughest statement yet on Eritrea.

"It is clear to us that if the Eritrean issue is determined through the use of force by foreign troops, bloodshed and suffering will increase, no enduring solution will be found and tensions in the region will only be heightened," Mr. Vance said.

After arrival in Moscow, reporters aboard Mr. Vance's plane said they were told that the secretary of state did not expect to solve all the remaining issues in the strategic negotiations during this trip, rather to narrow the differences so that further movement can take place at next month's UN special session on disarmament.

Washington —

Washington sought a peaceful solution to the conflict over Ethiopia's secessionist Red Sea province and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country, he said.

Speaking at a dinner for Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmeira Peoli, who arrived earlier in the day, Mr. Gromyko said that recent events in the Horn of Africa had led to an anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign by "our enemies."

Carrillo Urges Conciliation

Spain Communists Open
1st Congress in 46 Years

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 19 (NYT) — Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the tiny Spanish Communist party, today opened its first congress in Spain in 46 years with a conciliatory, supple speech aimed at closing the breaches that have opened in its ranks in recent weeks.

To the 1,500 party delegates and scores of guests — including Dolores Ibárruri, the legendary La Pasionaria of Civil War-era Spain — Mr. Carrillo insisted that the party renounce itself and demonstrate to doubters that a fundamentally democratic Communist party is not a "phenomenon against nature."

"We are going to show them that they are mistaken, that the option of a working-class, Marxist, revolutionary party, neither Social Democrat nor Stalinist, is a real option, one that is beginning in other countries and that in Spain is about to become a fact," Mr. Carrillo said.

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Akçin, who also met with Mr. Carrillo, accused the Greeks of trying to settle the dispute by the use of the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey. "They will delay a settlement as long as the embargo question is in abeyance."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kyriacou Calls
Plan for Cyprus
Unacceptable

NICOSIA, April 19 (AP) — President Spyros Kyriacou rejected yesterday Turkish proposals for a settlement of the Cyprus problem as unacceptable.

After UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim submitted the proposals, Mr. Kyriacou, leader of the island's Greek community, said: "Their acceptance would be tantamount to decision on our to commit suicide, and we are prepared to do that."

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Akçin, who also met with Mr. Carrillo, accused the Greeks of trying to settle the dispute by the use of the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey. "They will delay a settlement as long as the embargo question is in abeyance."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Communist party in Europe to jettison the label "Marxist-Leninist" in an effort to seek broader social support. In its place, the party leadership has proposed that the Spanish party be called "Marxist, democratic and revolutionary."

The dissidents, who are thinly represented at this 9th party congress except in the slightly renegade Catalan delegation, are a mixture of old-line Leninists and Stalinists and younger Communists who back internal party democracy but consider Mr. Carrillo's theoretical arguments shallow and deserving of a deeper debate. In private, they accuse him of using Stalinist methods to forge the democratic party he claims to want.

Acknowledging that the congress preparations had demonstrated that the party was not monolithic and contained diverse currents, Mr. Carrillo assured the old-liners that the party was not about to lose its identity. To the younger dissidents, he promised to convert the organization into an authentic Eurocommunist party.

But he warned those who did not

have accepted his leadership that they were mistaken, that the option of a working-class, Marxist, revolutionary party, neither Social Democrat nor Stalinist, is a real option, one that is beginning in other countries and that in Spain is about to become a fact." Mr. Carrillo said.

At regional preparatory conferences, considerable rank-and-file opposition surfaced, particularly in industrialized northwestern Catalonia, to Mr. Carrillo's proposition to make the Spanish party the first

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Austria	20 B.F.	Kenya	61.25
Belgium	3.50 D.L.	Luxembourg	20 D.L.
Denmark	40 D.L.	Morocco	20 D.L.
Egypt	40 F.	Niger	1.50 N.
Erie	2.50 F.M.	Norway	60 K.
Finland	3.00 F.	Portugal	20 Esc.
France	1.50 D.M.	Spain	40 P.
Germany	20 D.	Sweden	40 K.
Great Britain	18 Dr.	U.S.S.R.	1.705 P.
Greece	7	Turkey	57.15
India	60 Ru.	U.S. Military (Bar.)	90.25
Iraq	400 Lira	Yugoslavia	20 D.
	LD 7.00		

Political Triumph for Carter

Senate Ratifies 2d Canal Treaty,
Panama to Own It by Year 2000

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT) — The Senate yesterday voted to turn over the Panama Canal to Panama in the year 2000, thereby moving to establish a fresh spirit for relations with Latin America and saving President Carter from a grave political defeat.

But the 68-to-32 vote to give up the canal, a symbol of U.S. power and engineering, provided the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution with only one vote to spare. The outcome was in doubt until just before the roll call.

Settling an issue that began with Panama's secession from Colombia in 1903, the Senate vote effectively



President Carter and Panamanian Ambassador Gabriel Lewis share a laugh in the Oval Office of the White House. They are joined by Sol Linowitz (2d from left) and Ellsworth Bunker, the U.S. representatives who negotiated the Panama Canal treaties.

ended a 13-year negotiating process, although some financial details remain to be resolved by Congress, probably next year.

That is expected to be the next battleground, for under an amendment adopted Monday the formal instruments of ratification cannot be exchanged in Panama until those bills are passed or before March 31, 1979, whichever comes earlier. Six months after the formal ratification, the United States will surrender large portions of the Canal Zone, marking the beginning of the gradual Panamanian takeover.

Mr. Carter, in a brief television appearance, praised the Senate and said that "these treaties mark the beginning of a new era."

He said that Panama's ambassa-

dor, Gabriel Lewis, had informed him that the Panamanian leader, Gen. Omar Torrijos, would accept the treaties with the Senate's changes. Mr. Carter added that he had been invited to visit Panama and said: "I would like very much to accept."

The victory was critical for Mr. Carter, who had repeatedly told wavering senators that his ability to conduct foreign affairs depended on their acceptance of the treaty approved yesterday, which provides for a gradually increased Panamanian role in running the water-

way, and the pact that provides for the central operation of the canal, ratified on March 16 by the same margin.

But the repeated difficulties of the administration in dealing with the Senate robbed the victory of much of the future influence it could have bought with a smoother success.

The ratification was also important to Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the majority leader, who had faced his biggest test in the Senate, and to Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the minority leader, who risked his

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chance to support the pact.

Fifty-two Democrats and 16 Republicans voted for the treaty, and 10 Democrats and 22 Republicans voted against it. Before victory could be achieved, three wavering senators had to be brought back into the fold. When they were, the roll call matched exactly the March 16 vote on the neutrality treaty.

Assurance Given

One of the wavers, Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., told the Senate that he had been reassured that decisions on energy legislation would be made more openly.

Another, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., first secured the acceptance of an amendment requiring the approval of both houses of Congress before the \$20 million in annual loan payments from the canal company to the Treasury Department could be dropped.

A third senator, S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., had threatened to vote no, but decided in support of the treaty after a meeting at the White House yesterday. The President and Senate leaders told Sen. Hayakawa that he would have more influence on foreign affairs by voting yes, and the senator agreed.

Sen. Byrd said that the outcome was "just as we anticipated," adding: "America does not afford a position of strength. We're not afraid to live up to our principles."

Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., who led the opposition, said that he feared the consequences "will be unpleasant." But he paid tribute to his foes, saying that the result was achieved "entirely by the effectiveness of the Senate leadership."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Terrorists Strike in Major Cities

Searchers Dynamite Ice in Vain Effort to Find Momo

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 19 (NYT) — Whether Aldo Moro was alive or dead remained an agonizing question today as police searchers failed to turn up his body, and his kidnappers pursued their campaign of psychological warfare and violence in several cities.

"There is absolutely nothing there as far as we can see," a spokesman said after police dynamited the layers of thick ice covering Lake Duchessa, the mountain lake where the kidnappers said yesterday they had dumped his body.

"A diffuse sensation of anguish still a thread of hope," wrote the Vatican newspaper L'Observatore Romano.

The message purported to come from the Red Brigades yesterday had said that the former premier had been "executed by means of 'suicide'" and his corpse immersed in Lake Duchessa.

Message Questioned

Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga told Parliament tonight that

the message appeared to be false and that some doubt remained that it had actually come from the Red Brigades.

He said that the message was consistent with previous communications from the terrorist organization but that an exhaustive analysis of the text had failed to establish its authenticity beyond all doubt.

In Turin, Renato Curcio and Alberto Franceschini, two of the founding members of the Red Brigades, were quoted by their lawyer as saying that yesterday's message did not sound right and probably was not from the Red Brigades. The two are on trial on charges

arising from the attacks committed by the organization several years ago.

Terrorists, meanwhile, struck in many of the country's cities.

Terrorists, meanwhile, struck in many of the country's cities. Tonight, explosive charges were buried at a police barracks on Via Salaria in a residential quarter of Rome, and policemen fired on the attackers. The terrorists fire back with automatic weapons and then escaped in a car that was later found with bullet holes in the body and the gas tank.

The car had been stolen the day before Mr. Moro's kidnapping. A

caller claiming to be from the Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack in a call to Il Messaggero minutes later.

Gen. Alberto della Chiesa, one of the police officers most directly responsible nationwide for the fight against political terrorism, has an apartment in the Via Salaria barracks.

Police barracks at Madonna Del Riposo, in another part of Rome, were attacked in a similar fashion early this morning. During the night, a cinema and the Christian Democratic party seat in a suburb of the capital were damaged by firebombs.

Also in Turin, a car with a tape recorder playing a message from the Red Brigades over a loudspeaker was left standing in front of the Fiat Mirafiori plant. The plant has been the scene of many terrorist attacks. The taped message denounced Enrico Berlinguer, the head of the Communist party, and the trade unions as traitors to the cause of the working class.

In Florence, a police station was bombed, while in Genoa and in Turin hundreds of copies of the Red Brigades' message announcing the death sentence against Mr. Moro were distributed in the streets.

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Began With an 1846 U.S.-Colombian Pact**132 Years to Canal Treaties' Ratification**

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—Here is a chronology of events leading to the Senate debate on the Panama Canal treaties and yesterday's ratification vote on the second pact that gives control of the waterway to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999.

1846—United States concludes treaty with Colombia guaranteeing neutrality of any canal constructed by the United States across that country.

1850—United States and Britain conclude a treaty under which any Atlantic-Pacific canal would be neutral and controlled by the two countries.

1876—United States concludes treaty with Nicaragua providing any canal built in that country would be neutral.

1887—Frederick Panama Canal Co. goes bankrupt after digging a third of the way across the Isthmus of Panama, then part of Colombia.

1903—United States concludes a treaty with Colombia to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The Colombian Senate rejects the pact.

Nov. 3, 1903—Province of Panama revolts against Colombia; declares independence; the United States recognizes the Panamanian government and declares that it will oppose Colombian attempts to put down the insurrection.

Nov. 18, 1903—United States signs treaty with Panama securing rights to build canal, bounded on both sides by Canal Zone in which the United States would act in D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America; Senate ratifies updated treaty providing for joint U.S.-Panamanian defense of canal.

1955—United States and Panama conclude another treaty that improves Panama's share of canal revenues. Panamanian 1955—United States and Panama con-

clude another treaty that improves Panama's share of canal revenues; Panamanian distrust over colonial nature of Canal Zone continues to mount.

1964—Student riots in Canal Zone kill 20 Panamanians and 4 Americans.

1965—President Lyndon B. Johnson orders new effort to revise

U.S.-Panamanian relationship; negotiations for a modern canal treaty begin.

1967—Panamanian National Assembly rejects the three Johnson administration agreements with Panama revising canal status and defense arrangements.

1974—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Panamanian Foreign

Torrijos Declares Holiday**Panamanians Celebrate News of Treaty Approval**

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, April 19 (NYT)—Panama's chief of government, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, last night accepted the new canal treaties as amended by the U.S. Senate and declared the ratification to be "one of the greatest and most awaited triumphs" in Panama's history.

As firecrackers exploded here and sirens wailed, Gen. Torrijos told a nationwide radio and television audience: "I feel proud that I have fulfilled my mission."

To a clear effort to stir up enthusiasm after weeks of mounting opposition to the treaties, the government urged the people to celebrate the victory in the streets. Excited crowds gathered in the May 5 Plaza close to the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone.

National Holiday

The 48-year-old general, who has ruled Panama since 1968, declared today a national holiday and announced that about 100 political exiles could immediately return to Panama and that banned political parties might soon be legalized.

The treaties recognize Panama's immediate jurisdiction over the 553-square-mile Canal Zone and provide for the handing over of the canal itself on Dec. 31, 1999. Panama ratified the treaties, which are expected to go into effect late next year, by a 2-to-1 margin on Oct. 23.

Gen. Torrijos looking exhausted after weeks of tension, noted that if the U.S. Senate had rejected the treaties, Panama would have chosen the path of "violent liberation."

He told reporters last night: "The armed forces had decided not to resume negotiations if the treaties had been rejected or if an unacceptable amendment had been attached. Tomorrow we would have

Capacity to Destroy

He added: "Those who can best defend the canal are we Panamanians. The person who can destroy it but does not is defending it. And that capacity to destroy should never be renounced by the National Guard or by future generations."

Noting that "we have been subject to massive pressures" during the U.S. Senate debate, Gen. Torrijos complained that "never in our republic's life has a Panamanian been more insulted than me; never has a country been subject to so much disrespect as Panama, no people has ever seen crude power so closely as we saw it through the conservatives who are a dishonest to a nation of such dignity as the United States."

During the U.S. Senate debate, conservative opponents of the treaties frequently referred to Gen. Torrijos as "a tin-horn dictator" and mocked Panama's ability to operate the canal after the year 2000.

But the Panamanian ruler called the treaties "a new pact of mutual respect that places a fixed date on the end of the colonialism that we have known throughout our independent life."

Gen. Torrijos noted that many Canal Zone facilities would soon be in Panamanian hands and he described the treaties as posing a challenge to "restructure the country" — to bring more schools, welfare and jobs to the population.

New Crisis In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

dered intervention by the Syrians in Moslem-Christian fighting.

Government sources said that Mr. al-Hoss had offered his resignation three days ago "if it would help clear the air," but that both he and Mr. Sarkis had decided the move would only aggravate the situation.

Government sources said that if Mr. al-Hoss did not head the new government the most likely candidate was the moderate pre-war premier, Takiuddin Solh, who has good ties with both religious communities.

Israeli Promise

The resignation occurred after Israeli military sources said that Israel would surrender half of occupied southern Lebanon within two weeks and has no intention of retaining any part of the area if UN troops can guarantee that they will keep Palestinian guerrillas out of the region.

A source in Tel Aviv said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's visit to the city earlier in the day contributed to the Israeli decision to withdraw from about 50 per cent of the territory it occupies in southern Lebanon.

The Tel Aviv source said that Israel will withdraw to positions roughly six miles north of the border "at the same time the security belt" the Israeli captured in the first two days of the invasion that began March 16.

He said that Jerusalem has no intention of retaining any part of southern Lebanon once it has pushed the guerrillas out of the area, and wants the UN troops to guarantee that the Palestinians will not be allowed to return.

[AP] reported that Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has arrested 130 followers of Abu Daoud, suspected mastermind of the Munich Olympic massacre, to insure a maximum military operations against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. The reliable Palestinian sources said today.

Mr. Carrillo contended today that his arguments did not "deny our recognition of Lenin as the greatest revolutionary of this epoch" and were in fact "more faithful to the style of Lenin, who knew how to get rid of academic Marxism in order to make the revolution in Russia."

Among the many delegations of foreign Communist parties, other leftist groupings and liberation movements was a four-man group headed by Victor Afanasyev, editor of Pravda and member of the central committee of the Soviet party.

He will be the first native-born Israeli to become president and he will be the first Sephardic Jew to assume that office. All other presidents have been Ashkenazi Jews. The Ashkenazis generally are of European extraction and the Sephardis of Middle Eastern origin.

Minister Juan Tack agree on eight principles to govern negotiations: Panama to resume sovereignty in Canal Zone and take eventual control of canal.

Sept. 1977—President Carter and Gen. Omar Torrijos sign two treaties. One guarantees the waterway's neutrality; the second spells out conditions of turning over the canal to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999.

Oct. 14, 1977—Mr. Carter summons Gen. Torrijos to Washington and concludes supplementary understanding that clarifies U.S. rights to defend canal after the year 2000 and grants priority passage to U.S. and Panamanian ships in time of war.

November, 1977, to January, 1978—Nearly half the members of the Senate visit Panama to inspect canal and assess situation prior to Senate debate.

Feb. 7 to March 16, 1978—Senate debates the first canal treaty, adopting a bipartisan leadership amendment incorporating Mr. Carter's understanding of Oct. 14, 1977, in body of the texts. Senate rejects other amendments to treaty text but adopts a number of interpretive reservations and understandings to the final resolution of ratification.

March 16, 1978—Senate ratifies the neutrality treaty, 68 to 32, with several reservations.

March 20, 1978—Panama, angered by one reservation, seeks UN support against the amendment of Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., which would establish a U.S. right to use military force to keep the canal open. Panama sees it as a right of unlimited U.S. intervention in Panamanian internal affairs.

April 16, 1978—After 39 days of debate, the Senate ratifies the main treaty with reservations, also by 68 to 32.



Frogman prepares to continue search for Aldo Moro under ice of Lake Duchessa, where purported Red Brigades message said the body of the kidnapped former Italian premier was thrown.

Genoa Ex-Prosecutor**Moro Ordeal Is Familiar To Brigades' Ex-Prisoner**

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 19 (NYT)—Mario Sossi, the deputy prosecutor of Genoa, knows the depth of the mental agony that former Premier Aldo Moro may have gone through as a prisoner of the Red Brigades.

Mr. Sossi was abducted by the Red Brigades four years ago. He was held for 35 days, interrogated and sentenced to death in a "people's trial," but was released unharmed after a court had granted provisional liberty—later rescinded—to eight leftists held on charges of political terrorism.

In his apartment in a middle-class residential section of Genoa the other day, Mr. Sossi sat up in bed, his leg in a cast because of a skiing accident, and told a visitor about his experience:

"There was no physical violence, only moral violence," he said. "I was in a small soundproof room in total isolation without a sound coming in from the outside world. The acoustic isolation was one of the worst aspects."

Minutes Were Hours

"I had no watch. There was no daylight, only the same unchanging electric light. Minutes were hours. Days felt like weeks. I tried to keep track but when I was freed I realized I had miscalculated the time by three days."

"I knew nothing of what was being done about me outside, only what my two keepers told me and what I read in newspaper clippings they sometimes gave me. They gave me Marxist books."

"My only human contact was with the two terrorists that guarded me. They entered my cell only to bring food and to carry out their interrogations."

"One—Pietro Bertolazzi—was rough and made threats. The other—Alberto Franceschini—engaged me in long debates, talking about government scandals and oppression and telling me that an armed struggle and eventually a civil war, were necessary to help the workers."

"We had violent exchanges. But sometimes my resistance was low. Especially in the mornings when I felt the effect of the drugs they gave me to make me sleep. Sometimes I found it difficult to distinguish between their questions."

Mr. Sossi, unlike Mr. Moro, complained in the letters from his cell that the government had abandoned him. His wife, going far beyond the muted appeals made by Mr. Moro's family, appealed to the Pope and to the president of Italy to save her husband's life and declared that he had only taken orders from his superiors when he acted as a tough prosecutor in the trials of leftist militants.

The Red Brigades moreover have changed since Franceschini and

the other two keepers, Pietro Bertolazzi and Giacomo Sestini, were released.

Mr. Sossi, who is regarded as a political arch-conservative, has no support among the leading members of the political parties.

Theft Suspect Claims PLO Tie

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., April 19 (UPI)—A man who claimed to be an adviser to the Palestine Liberation Organization's mission to the United Nations yesterday was arrested here on a charge of possessing more than \$10,000 worth of stolen telecommunications equipment destined for the Middle East.

A PLO spokesman said that he knew the suspect but denied that the man was employed by the group.

Officials said that the equipment was discovered by U.S. customs officials in a sealed metal container on a Brooklyn dock and was intended for shipment to Qatar, an Arab Emirate on the Gulf.

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Ballot Set for June

California Tax Revolt Is Feared

By Lou Cannon

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (UPI)—A tax revolt that its backers modestly call a second American Revolution has caught fire in California.

The revolution has a name, the Jarvis-Gann Initiative, and a number, Proposition 13, on the statewide June ballot. If approved by the voters, it would cut property taxes by half and provide strict state constitutional limits on the amounts of future increases.

It also would reduce local government revenue by \$7 billion, causing what its critics say would be disastrous cuts in education programs and even in such taken-for-granted services as police and fire departments.

Nor is its potential impact limited to California.

If Proposition 13 is approved,

constitutional imposed tax limitation long has been a favorite idea of conservative theorists such as economist Milton Friedman, who enthusiastically backs Proposition 13. If the measure wins here, as early polls indicate it will, similar proposals are likely to appear on the ballot in every state which uses the initiative process, which enables a specific number of voters to petition for a new law and have it submitted to the electorate or legislature.

"There's no question, this is the wave of the future," says Proposition 13's creator, cigarette-chomping crusader Howard Jarvis, who works as director of an apartment owners association. "We've already circulating petitions in Oregon and there are plans to go ahead in six other states once this passes."

If Proposition 13 is approved,

property taxes on all residential and commercial property would be slashed to 1 per cent of the 1975-76 market value and allowed to climb only 2 per cent of that annually, until the property was resold. City and county governments in California, as well as school districts, rely heavily on property taxes. State government, financed by income and sales taxes, would not be affected directly by Proposition 13, but undoubtedly would be called upon to make up some of the lost revenue.

Proposition 13 is an old idea that in other forms has three times been rejected by California voters. But in modern, inflation-ravaged California, where tax bills are soaring, there is reason to think that Mr. Jarvis may be right in thinking that its time has finally come.

"It would reduce local government revenue by \$7 billion, causing what its critics say would be disastrous cuts in education programs and even in such taken-for-granted services as police and fire departments.

Nor is its potential impact limited to California.

Federal Funding Queried

Study of Brothels in Peru Raises Eyebrows in U.S.

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—When Dr. Pierre Van den Berghe, a sociologist, gave his research partner the green light to spend some evenings in a Peruvian brothel with U.S. tax money, he knew there could be repercussions.

But Dr. Van den Berghe and Dr. George Primov decided to go ahead anyway. With a grant from the National Institute for Mental Health, they focused on brothel life in the Andean village of San Tuti outside Cuzco.

One of the results of their work was an article, written by Dr. Primov, called "The Peruvian Brothel, a Sexual Dispensary and Social Arena." It was published in the Archives of Sexual Behavior last year.

The research concentrated on the nonsexual functions of the bordello as a male gathering place for drinking and storytelling and as an attraction for "gringo tourists," according to Dr. Van den Berghe. It is part of a larger study of ethnic and class relationships in Peruvian mountain society.

Repercussions Begin

On Monday, Dr. Van den Berghe, Dr. Primov and the National Institute for Mental Health began feeling the repercussions of the study.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., gave his monthly Golden Fleece award—in recognition of "the biggest, most ridiculous or most ironic waste of taxpayers' money"—to the NIMH for the \$97,000 grant made to Dr. Van den Berghe.

"I do not object if academic researchers, especially of Dr. Van den Berghe's or Dr. Primov's generally high reputation, want to study Peruvian brothels or even ancient Inca vestal girls. It is part of a larger study of ethnic and class relationships in Peruvian mountain society.

Mr. Proxmire said: "What I object to is the federal government paying for it. With federal research budgets so tight, and the needs for mental health research if academic researchers, especially of Dr. Van den Berghe's or Dr. Primov's generally high reputation, want to study Peruvian brothels or even ancient Inca vestal girls. It is part of a larger study of ethnic and class relationships in Peruvian mountain society.

Mr. Proxmire also criticized the House tax writers rejected Mr. Carter's proposal to raise an additional \$2.6 billion a year by tightening deductions for medical expenses and casualty losses, one of several reform measures designed to partially offset proposed cuts in individual and corporate tax rates.

Later, the committee adopted a proposal by Barber Conable Jr., N.Y., and Joseph Fisher, D-Va., to permit deductions for charitable contributions by taxpayers who take the standard deduction. Estimates of the revenue loss from this measure ranged from \$1.7 billion to \$3.6 billion.

On Monday, the committee voted to reject Mr. Carter's proposal to repeal the deduction for state and local general sales taxes and to delete the deduction for personal property taxes on certain luxury items.

Bell Bids High Court Not to Let Fish Rule Out Tennessee Dam

WASHINGTON, April 19—With a plastic-encased snail darter in his hand, Attorney General Griffin Bell urged the Supreme Court yesterday to stop worrying about the 3-inch-long fish and permit a \$120-million dam project to operate in eastern Tennessee.

Mr. Bell, in presenting his argument to the court, noted that the dam was virtually completed and that the near-extinct snail darter had been given new life in a different habitat.

However, a attorney Zygmunt Platner of Detroit, representing conservationists, said that permitting the dam to go into operation could "wipe the snail darter from the face of the earth." He said that the fish is useful as an indicator of water quality.

At issue is a ruling last year by a federal appeals court that stopped work on the Tellico Dam project to prevent violation of a federal law protecting endangered species.

The Tennessee Valley Authority began constructing the dam shortly after it was authorized by Congress in 1966. In 1973, the snail darter, a previously unknown member of the perch family, was discovered living in part of the Little Tennessee River that would be inundated by the dam reservoir.

Later, Congress enacted the Endangered Species Act, forbidding federal projects that jeopardized those species. In 1975, the snail darter was added to the endangered list.

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"There's no question, this is the wave of the future," says Proposition 13's creator, cigarette-chomping crusader Howard Jarvis, who works as director of an apartment owners association. "We've already circulated petitions in Oregon and there are plans to go ahead in six other states once this passes."

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Page 4 Thursday, April 20, 1978

Panama: A Merciful Close

The Senate's approval of the second Panama Canal treaty brings to a merciful close, we hope, one of the most painful and revealing diplomatic-political passages of the United States since World War II. It began 14 years ago as not much more than an unexecuted effort, one for which U.S. power provided an acceptable cushion for failure, to update the terms of U.S. access through a vital waterway. It became, largely by virtue of the U.S. collapse in Vietnam, nothing less than a symbolic test of the nation's capacity to deal in a world it can influence but not control. It ended with a wafer-thin victory for good sense in international affairs, and for the President, but a victory achieved at no little cost to the country's standing and to the administration's standing too.

* * *

We trust that Panama will show a maturity sadly lacking in such U.S. consideration of the treaties, and accept the language the Senate added to the second treaty—language added to take the curse off the right to intervene that it wrote into the first. If Panama does, then the way is cleared for the canal to remain open to U.S. shipping and for relations with Panama and the rest of Latin America to move on.

These may seem modest gains considering the time and political capital and anxiety invested by the administration. Yet it was always true, in diplomatic terms, there was far more to be lost by failing to modernize the relationship with Panama than there was

to be gained by carrying the new treaties through. And as the ratification debate wound on for 10 weeks, it became evident that, in political terms, President Carter could not possibly lose on the treaties without calling into question his whole competence to act in foreign affairs, not to speak of his general competence as President. As the roll call began Tuesday night, Abourezk, Allen...one could be forgiven for thinking that the canal was the lesser part of it, especially for Jimmy Carter.

* * *

The final roll call had an unmistakable drama, the more so for the suspense cultivated by the senators whose votes were in doubt until they spoke up on the floor. But surely the most telling scene took place the previous day when the final compromise in the De-Concini reservation was struck—by a handful of senators, maintaining their own exclusive channel to Panama, with the administration's people standing in the corridor outside. We cannot recall a similar instance in which an administration had so lost control of a vital international negotiation, or one in which, given the administration's own erratic performance, it was probably to its advantage that it be on the outside. It goes without saying that this does not bode well for other difficult political-diplomatic negotiations in which Mr. Carter is involved. For the moment, however, it is perhaps enough to breathe a grateful sigh of relief.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Inflation Plan and Its Critics

Economic news is back on stage center in Washington now with the Panama Canal issue resolved at last. The President has unwrapped his newest anti-inflation program. The stock market has sprung fever. And pressure is building for reducing the \$60 billion deficit planned in next year's federal budget.

Like other critics, G. William Miller, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has warned that unless the President cuts the deficit by \$5 billion to \$10 billion, the White House effort to slow inflation will fail.

* * *

The President's critics are concerned about changes in the economic landscape. The dollar has fallen dramatically in foreign money markets. Unemployment is lower than expected and inflation higher. The deficit for the next fiscal year suddenly seems large compared with this year.

To critics, this all adds up to the danger that inflation will get worse. They want a reduction or postponement of the \$25 billion tax cut proposed by the administration. They say this will somehow reduce inflation. We think they are wrong.

The Carter plan for fiscal 1979, with its proposed tax cut and large federal deficit, was not overly stimulative when presented in January—not it is now. And the \$60 billion deficit only looks larger now because outlays for 1978 have been running about \$9 billion below schedule, reducing the deficit to about \$53 billion.

The rising inflation rate primarily reflects shortages of some key farm products, a recent misguided boost in the minimum wage and huge increases in medical costs. None of these will be altered one iota by a reduction of fiscal stimulus from Washington.

Such a reduction, however, would have the devilish effect of boosting unemployment—a misguided policy for an economy that is expected, after midyear, to grow so slowly that unemployment will scarcely move downward. Under such weak conditions, the President is wise to hold to a moderately stimulative

tive course and to fight inflation with a variety of selective and voluntary policies, with Robert Strauss, his newly appointed anti-inflation counselor, in the lead.

* * *

Those who yearn for a \$53 billion deficit, instead of \$60 billion are not frivolous. They are worried—and rightly so—about inflation and the dollar, unwilling to trust in Congressional restraint or in the voluntary response of business and labor to the President's planned jawboning.

They fear that the plan for a \$60 billion deficit in next year's budget is prelude to an even larger deficit, to overstimulus, to worsening inflation. They doubt that the President has the will or muscle to battle Congress if it tries to pass inflationary legislation.

We share these concerns. But the President deserves a chance to prove his mettle. It is true that he offered scant leadership in the fight against inflation during his first 15 months in Washington. He agreed too readily to the boost in the minimum wage and to the farm acreage reductions that have added to inflation. He even urged passage of an outrageously costly cargo preference bill, which Congress had the wisdom to reject.

But Carter has now taken a public pledge to change his ways. He should be held to that pledge.

* * *

If the President wants to demonstrate his sincerity about inflation and his flexibility in the face of changing events, there is a useful course of action open to him at once. He should alter the details of his tax-cut plan without altering the amount: Trade some of the proposed reduction in personal income taxes for a cut in Social Security taxes. These are scheduled to rise rapidly in the years ahead and are highly inflationary.

Such a change in the administration's plan would help reduce inflation next year. A quick and modest cut in the deficit would not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Wavering White House

The way President Carter reached his decision on the neutron bomb gives rise to serious misgivings. After urging the bombs acceptance on initially hesitant allies, he chose the moment of the acquiescence to announce postponement of production, thus openly leaving them in the lurch. Carter hopes to use his abstention from the bomb as a lever to extract concessions from Moscow, but Brezhnev has made it perfectly clear that the Russians are not prepared to give anything in return, beyond themselves desisting from building a similar weapon. As far as Moscow is concerned, the White House actions have merely confirmed the existing image of a wavering President from whom further advantages can be wrung provided the tough Soviet stand is maintained. Carter's attempts to be all things to all men have disconcerted his supporters and strengthened the determination of his opponents.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 20, 1903

PARIS—While this city had a brief respite yesterday from winter snow and chilling blasts, other points in Europe were not as equally favored. A blizzard raged all day in Berlin. Snow fell in northern Italy. But in Portugal it is far too hot and pasture lands are burning. London, however, shared the same good fortune as Paris, but it certainly has been a difficult spring.

Fifty Years Ago

April 20, 1928

LONDON—The latest news is that Paul Robeson is here and about to open in the stage version of Edna Ferber's "Showboat." He was in Paris not long ago but had to leave suddenly for the United States because of the serious illness of his wife, who is now much better. Another celebrity, Sinclair Lewis, is divorced and may make his home in Europe, either in Paris or Berlin.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).



'Men, in a Few Minutes You'll be Going Into Brutal, Hand-to-Hand Combat With Inflation. We Will be Right Behind You, of Course.'

On Global Terrorism...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The tragedy of former Premier Aldo Moro of Italy is a startling reminder of the fragility of all civilized nations. They are worrying these days about classic wars of invasion across national borders, and they debate endlessly over cruise missiles, backfire bombers and neutron artillery shells that can kill fleets of tanks. But in the last quarter of the century, the tyranny of desperate minorities may also be a major threat to world order.

There are now new forms of warfare loose in the world: Kidnapping of prominent political and business officials; skyjacking of planes on the airways of the world; proxy wars in Africa by Soviet mercenary soldiers out of Cuba; and blackmail, terrorism and the taking of innocent hostages.

The Moro Case is only a symbol of the problem. Secretary of State Vance, while wandering through Africa, was equally vulnerable to this terror. When President Carter goes abroad, he takes along a bulletproof car. Vice-President Mondale, when he goes to Southeast Asia in the next few days, will do the same.

Security

When you go into any U.S. embassy overseas these days, you are met, not by a Foreign Service officer or a pretty smiling hostess, but by a Marine guard, who has more manners than guns. Every U.S. ambassador abroad, when he ventures out to lunch in capitals that have political problems with the United States, has to be concerned about his safety and the security of his wife and children.

Even in Washington, when the Iranian ambassador leaves his embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, he goes in a convoy of security guards to protect him from aggrieved Iranian students, and if you go to lunch here with Israeli officials, they pick their table very carefully and have one or two security guards discreetly placed in the room. So what we are seeing is a very troubling thing: The entire diplomatic community is living under the dominion of fear.

Perhaps more important, we are probably not at the end but only at the beginning of this tyranny of militant minorities. The more people crowd into the cities of the world, the more vulnerable cities become to the sabotage of desperate political organizations like the Red Brigades.

Terrorize

For example, any terrorist group, no matter how small, that knows what manholes to go down to get at the electrical guts or switches of any major city, can terrorize the industrial and personal life of that city. And as we move into the age of nuclear electric power, as we are bound to do as petroleum supplies run out, the problem of sabotage is likely to become more serious.

Terrorists can create confusion if they can capture Moro in Rome or U.S. business in Argentina, or invade the West German embassy in Stockholm, but if they can control a nuclear energy factory, or even a railroad train carrying nuclear wastes, they can hold whole cities and countries for ransom.

In that event, they can threaten to dump nuclear wastes into the harbor of Stockholm or the rivers of West Germany and pollute them for generation. This is not a crazy speculation: It is a practical possibility every country dealing with modern terrorists is now having to face.

One of the hopeful things about all this is that there are an increasing number of problems that no nation can resolve by itself. They cannot deal with terror on the international airways, unless they negotiate some rules in the interest of all nations.

They cannot protect the health of their peoples unless they agree to stop testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. They cannot avoid a new arms race in outer space or under the seas unless they negotiate some rules in the interest of all nations.

This is, hopefully, what Mr. Vance will be talking to Brezhnev and Gromyko about in Moscow this week. Not only about the control of nuclear weapons, but about

the control of terrorism, about the use of Cuban troops in Ethiopia, Angola, and elsewhere in Africa.

He will be trying to find out whether the Moscow government is really serious about trying to work with Washington for a new peaceful order in the world, or whether Moscow wants to go on using the Cubans to dominate the strategic naval lines around the Horn of Africa.

Controls

The official view in Washington, if I understand it, is that both the United States and the Soviet Union have more to gain by agreeing to work with Washington for a new peaceful order in the world, or whether Moscow wants to go on using the Cubans to dominate the strategic naval lines around the Horn of Africa.

The Carter administration is at a very critical point in both its domestic and foreign policy. It is watching this Vance mission very carefully. It is trying to say to Moscow that what happened to Mr. Moro could happen to anybody: that chaos threatens all nations and that the time has come to look at the problem of arms, money, trade and terrorism and getting into a serious confrontation in Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

It is not at all sure that Vance and Brezhnev will be able to agree. The Communists are making progress in Italy. The terrorists in that country are creating so much chaos that Moscow thinks they may prevail in the end, but Vance is likely to be very severe on this point.

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Kremlin's Stance On SALT Prospects

By Alexander Druzhinin

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union shares the hopes that the visit by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow will give an impetus to the talks on the limitation of strategic arms. Indeed, the SALT-2 negotiations are long in need of a boost to bring them to a successful conclusion, especially since there are all prerequisites for such a finale.

It can already be said that the documents being prepared are mostly agreed upon and finalized. Thanks largely to the Soviet Union's patient and constructive stand, the talks were successfully returned to the lines laid down in Vladivostok in 1974. Fundamental solutions have been found for some of the remaining questions, and the range of provisions not yet fully agreed upon for the future pact has been greatly narrowed. However, there being no agreement yet, it is worth pondering why this is so.

A Trend

Following the course of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the past few months, it was easy to notice a certain trend: The more distant the prospect of the agreement became, the more virulent grew the attacks on it and the more formidable obstacles were raised in its way. And such barriers were erected not by the Soviet Union. The bitter attack on the SALT-2 agreement was mounted and continues now in the United States, where many influential politicians came forward ready to bury the future agreement before it was born. A variety of "arguments" are put forward against limiting the strategic arms race. Many attempts are made to discredit the idea of accord between the Soviet Union and the United States, together with persistent calls to build up the U.S. military potential. And not only calls are being made.

The SALT-2 talks proceed in an atmosphere where U.S. military circles are giving practical consideration to the development of the latest systems of MX intercontinental mobile missiles and where it has been decided to deploy Cruise missiles which it may be recalled are one of the main obstacles to agreement. We will not discuss here in detail neutron weapons which Washington would like to offer as a bargaining proposition at the talks with the Soviet Union or in other words to use them as a means of pressure to extort from it some "concessions." We shall ask only what the Soviet Union is interested in, what the remaining questions cannot be solved. Moreover, further delays and all sorts of maneuvers around the talks may only lead to losing the chance of agreement. It is high time to move from indecision, uncertainty and vacillations due to inner political strife in the United States to practical steps aimed at solving one of the key problems of our time. There is no doubt that if the U.S. side adopts a constructive course, Soviet-U.S. contacts on the limitation of strategic arms will be fruitful and hopes for the conclusion of an agreement so vital for the security of both countries will become a reality.

Alexander Druzhinin is the political editor of the *Soviet Union* (the state radio and television network). He regularly appears on Soviet television with analysis of all aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, and has written extensively for all leading Soviet journals.

His articles have also appeared in many U.S. papers. Prior to becoming a political observer, Mr. Druzhinin had for many years served as head of the Washington bureau of the Soviet radio and television network. He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.

Letters

Critical Point

In reprinting my article, "North Sea Oil—Not a Balm" (IHT April 15) there is an important typo that needs correction. A critical decimal point has dropped out in the ninth paragraph. The sentence reads as follows: "Moreover, given the proliferation of news broadcasts from countless international radio stations a completely effective news ban could only be operated in totalitarian states." The word "totalitarian" has been omitted.

When I put this argument to O'Brien he replied that he had come to a different conclusion. He had had first-hand experience of a similar situation when the IRA prisoners kidnapped the Dutch industrialist, Tiede Herrema. RTE, the Irish network, were reporting the intimate movements of the police. "



MEDIEVAL CYCLE—Phil Grunwell (left) and Brian Lewis take some time out from their classes at Oregon State University at Corvallis for a bit of jousting with one-wheeled steeds.

Site of Israeli Solar Pond Test

Sodom May Make New Name in Energy

By Dial Torgerson

SODOM, Israel, April 19.—The sun blazes on the rocky Dead Sea shoreline. Near the site of the ancient biblical city of Sodom it soaks into a two-acre depression lined with black, synthetic rubber.

Soon the depression will be partially filled with brine from the Dead Sea to become a solar pond, the newest solar-energy system to be tried by a country that already is leading the world in the use of solar power.

By tapping the heat gathered by the pond, engineers will be able to produce enough energy to heat and cool a 2,200-room hotel being built nearby.

Israeli scientists believe that it will be the first solar pond in the world generating energy for practical use, although other nations are experimenting with the process.

Beyond the solar pond at Sodom lies a 50-square-mile evaporation basin used by a nearby plant as a source of chemicals extracted from Dead Sea water. With improved technology, scientists say, the basin could become a big solar pond capable of supplying the electricity needs of a town.

Cots More

A two-acre pond such as the one being built at Sodom costs much more than a heating and air-conditioning system that uses electricity from the nearest power pole.

But in a country such as Israel—which uses oil to generate the electricity carried by the power pole, has no oil of its own and depends on oil supplies easily interrupted by international politics—solar energy is worth the expense. Since the 1973 oil embargo, a crash program to develop solar energy has been under way.

Nowhere else does such a high proportion of the population—one-fourth of all Israelis—use solar energy to heat hot water for homes. Flat, mirror-like sun collectors face the southern sun on the rooftops of 250,000 Israeli homes and apartments. They supply the equivalent of 2.5 percent of Israel's electricity. Israel's Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai hopes to raise that to 5 percent in five years.

Installation costs about three times as much as electric water heaters. But after five years, the system pays for itself.

Applications

The solar pond provides hot water, too, but in such quantities and at such high temperatures—almost boiling—it can be used for applications much more sophisticated than warming bath water.

For example, solar pond heat energy can be converted into cooling energy through the absorption method used by gas-flame refrigerators. On the Dead Sea, where a Las Vegas-like spa is planned, an acre of solar pond could provide enough refrigeration to keep 100 rooms cool in temperatures of 120 degrees F.

Solar pond heat energy also can be used to heat a low-boiling-point liquid, which in a gaseous state can be used to drive turbines to produce electricity.

The oval pond looks like a 6-foot-deep reservoir. It will differ from a regular reservoir only in that the water will be warmer on the bottom.

Hot water, like hot air, rises, so natural ponds are warmest on the surface. The water gives off heat to the atmosphere, then sinks, replacing warmer water from below.

A solar pond has salt water on the bottom, with a layer of fresh water on top. The fresh water, being lighter, stays on top. The sun-warmed salt water cannot rise and thus stores its heat.

In a place as warm as the Dead Sea, which has only a handful of cloudy days a year and an average year-round temperature of 74 degrees F., water near the boiling point can be pumped day and night from the bottom layer of the pond.

The brine will be run through a heat exchanger—mingled coils carrying fresh and salt water—so that pure water can be used in heating and cooling systems instead of salt water.

Of the 460,000 practicing lawyers in the United States, almost 40,000

FASHION—Promoting The English Designers

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, April 19 (IHT)—It is a bleak, cloudy, spring-will-never-come kind of day in London. But there are 75 miniature laurel trees lined up in a West End Street, their branches tied with bright pink and blue ribbons. They serve no apparent purpose except to cheer the passersby, who do not have a clue what they are about, except that they are also Percy Savage's way of celebrating London fashion week and to beat the drum for his own fashion fair, which is going on from the Intercontinental to the Ambassador.

They are also Percy Savage's way of celebrating London fashion week and to beat the drum for his own fashion fair, which is going on from the Intercontinental to the Ambassador.

For Mr. Savage, fashion has been a long-running love affair and his total involvement has brought him international fame even if, at times, it has put him on the verge of financial chaos. But where other people think in terms of dollars and cents, the flamboyant Mr. Savage commands a fantasy decor of orchids and bananas and has Princess Margaret to open up his London Collections Fair. "The first royal in history ever to open a fashion show," he said with a why-not? sort of pride.

That was last spring, and Mr. Savage, major stockholder of a firm called Fashion Promotions, has been doing a remarkable job rounding up British designers, a slow-moving and difficult lot at best.

The Ringmaster

Although he was born on a farm in the Australian bush, Mr. Savage looks and acts more like the ringmaster at Barnum and Bailey. Dressed in immaculate white (even in January) or total black, the flamboyant Mr. Savage works hard on his twice-a-year fairs, which have become a must on the fashion calendar. But few people doing the rounds realize how much love and effort has gone into it.

Mr. Savage, for instance, would never hire ready-made stands. Instead, he starts with 36 tons of wood and has the stands made according to his designs. He then has lighting expert Janet Turner, who has done the Louvre and the Tate Museum among other things, to do the lighting for him.

Finally, he makes the whole thing come alive with a floral theme adapted to the collections and the seasons. For spring fashions, he had a decor of bananas and orchids and banked all the stands and stairways with masses of pretty white daisies. Last weekend, with the fall collections under way, he had giant ears of wheat and

columns draped with red autumn leaves—at a cost of at least \$10,000. But, as he said, "I love flowers."

Although he has noticeably changed the London fashion scene, Mr. Savage is relatively new here. He really learned the ropes in Paris, where he arrived in the late forties to study art on a government grant.

He soon found out that painting would not pay and became a fabric designer at Lanvin's. But soon, his drive and enthusiasm had him setting up a public relations department at Lanvin's—which was then called pomposely "Publicité et Propagande"—and he was the first to best in the rhythm of today."

Austerity Years

Mr. Savage, who does everything with considerable panache, partly understands why the British act so meekly. "They've been brought up after the war, during the austerity years, when it was sinful. Even to put on a drop of perfume, they've got to learn a sense of extravagance," he said.

His own extravagant ways have paid off. When Mr. Savage took on the International three years ago, he booked the ballroom (at a financial risk of \$100,000) without a single firm commitment. Today, he has to hire the adjoining Royal Aeronautical Club and the Ambassador because, with 130 exhibitors and more on the waiting list, he simply ran out of space.

His forthcoming New York show also has him risking some \$75,000 of his own company's money to make it all work out in the end.

More Are Lawyers But Barriers Remain

Women Changing U.S. Legal Profession

By Tom Goldstein

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 19 (NYT)—In the late 1950s, when Prof. Ruth Bader Ginsburg was a student at Harvard Law School, "women were not looked upon as people who should be there," she recalled. Furthermore, prosecutors' offices would not assign women lawyers to criminal cases, only a handful of women taught law and the pace-setting law firms wanted no women at all.

When Prof. Ginsburg, who teaches at Columbia University Law School, entered in 1956, there were 30 women students at Harvard Law School. Now there are 394.

Across the country, as law school enrollment have climbed, probably the greatest change in the last decade has been the influx of women. Of the country's 118,453 law students, 52,934 are women. That is 10 times the number of women enrolled 10 years ago and nearly as many as the total number of law students 25 years ago.

What is happening is that the legal profession is being transformed, and for the better, Albert Sacks, dean of the Harvard Law School, told 300 women law students and graduates last weekend.

They gathered here to mark the 25th anniversary of Harvard Law's first graduating class to include women.

Of the 460,000 practicing lawyers in the United States, almost 40,000

are women, and, in contrast to the days when Prof. Ginsburg was a student, women are now routinely prosecuting, counseling and teaching.

Still, there are areas where gains can still be made, like the following:

•Harvard, the country's largest law school, has only one woman professor and slightly less than a quarter of its students are women, which is fewer than most other law schools have. In its catalogue, Harvard lists a \$790 prize that shall go to a prospective male student best fitted "by intellect, character and physique" to be influenced by the example of Endicott Peabody Saltonstall, an 1897 graduate of the law school.

•By and large, women lawyers have yet to crack the legal bastions of white male conservatism: the partnerships in Wall Street and Park Avenue firms in New York City and in large corporate firms elsewhere.

•Some women law graduates still complain that they are not treated on an equal footing with men, either in law school or afterward, although they acknowledge that the days of blatant discrimination are past.

"For those of you who are still students," wrote a 1977 woman graduate, "contrary to popular belief and Harvard propaganda, life is better, and one hell of a lot less sexist, outside those ivy walls than

she was writing anonymously for a directory of the 1,000 women who have graduated from the Harvard Law School in the last quarter century. But her view is not necessarily the prevailing one.

Government Work

Until the last few years, courtroom doors were virtually shut to women lawyers, no matter where they worked. The few women who did graduate from law school went into government work, became law librarians or were relegated to such

Summer homes in the Mississippi River Delta were severely damaged. Officials at Mississippi Power & Light Co. said that eight employees were injured when a tornado hit the construction site of Grand Gulf Nuclear Plant northwest of Port Gibson.

Nine persons were injured in Shreveport, La., when a tornado blew over several houses. In Arkansas, a pair of tornadoes damaged buildings, ruptured gas lines and caused minor injuries.

Gierek Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, April 19 (AP)—Polish leader Edward Gierek left Moscow this morning for Poland.

The ministry said that the reduction would leave about 25,000 troops on the island, down from about 40,000 who were deployed there after the invasion in 1974.

Turkey to Reduce Force on Cyprus

ANKARA, April 19 (AP)—Turkey will withdraw 800 troops from Cyprus this weekend, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The ministry said that the reduction would leave about 25,000 troops on the island, down from about 40,000 who were deployed there after the invasion in 1974.

Several hundred persons, led by members of the Georgian philology department of the University of Tbilisi, held an unusual demonstration in the Georgian capital Friday to demand that Georgian remain the official language.

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Growth Seen Below W. German Target

COLOGNE, April 19 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's gross national product can only be expected to grow at a 2.5-percent real annual rate in 1978, practically unchanged from the 2.4-percent rate achieved in 1977 and a full point below the government's target of 3.5 percent, the Cologne Economic Institute said today.

In its latest report, the institute also said the country's trade surplus will decline 2.5 billion Deutsche marks in 1978 from the 38.4 billion DM last year, due to the mark's rise on foreign exchanges and sluggish growth in world trade. The drop, in the surplus also accounts for a 0.3-percent cut in the country's rate of growth.

The growth rate as now forecast will not be enough to lower unemployment in the year, the report added.

The institute, which is supported by West German companies and industrial associations, said the only favorable aspect on the economic front is likely to be a slowing of the cost-of-living increase to 3.3 percent this year from 3.9 percent last year.

BASF Profit Drops 36% In Year, Cuts Dividend

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, April 19 (AP-DJ)—BASF world group's net profit dropped 36 percent in 1977 and the board will recommend a cut in the dividend to six Deutsche marks a share from 8.50 DM the previous year, the company said today.

The nation's second largest chemical concern said after-tax earnings fell to 388 million DM from 607 million DM the previous year. Parent-company net fell 21 percent to 281 million DM from 356 million DM the previous year.

The concern had reported in late March that world group turnover virtually stagnated in 1977, rising only 0.8 percent to 21.15 billion DM from 20.94 billion DM.

The company also announced that it has agreed to buy out Dow Chemical's 50-percent share in Dow Badische Co., producer of chemicals and man-made fibers which last year had sales of \$323 million. Terms of the purchase were not disclosed.

Burnah Oil Loss

LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ)—Burnah Oil had a post-tax loss of £6,623 million in 1977 compared with a £9,098-million loss the previous year.

Social, Ethical Issues as Important as Profits

Companies Told to Be More Responsive

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT)—Rejecting the classic concept that a corporation's sole aim is to make as much profit as possible within the law, the American Assembly, a group of U.S. leaders in business, labor, education and other professions—say that companies "must respond to the needs and expectations of shareholders and other claimants, such as consumers, employees and the community."

Audit Role Stressed

Some of the assembly's participants—who also included members of the legal and accounting professions, civic organizations and government—favored gradual elimination of all management officers from corporate boards, except for the chief executive.

The report urged that independent directors who hold full-time jobs not serve on more than two or three boards of directors to allow a thorough discharge of their responsibilities. Particular stress was put on the role of board's audit committee in overseeing financial reporting and control.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars					
Alfa-Chalmers	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Revenue.....	401.9	379.8	379.8	640.00	534.00
Profits.....	18,841	17,063	2,70	2.50	2.50
Per Share.....	1.55	1.41	0.09	0.08	0.08
			1975	1974	1973
American Airlines	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Revenue.....	596.70	523.20	1,200	1,100	1,100
Profits.....	7,000	1,600	4.60	3.70	3.70
Per Share.....	0.35	0.07	0.15	0.12	0.12
			1975	1974	1973
American Can	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Revenue.....	874.30	729.10	283.50	27.85	26,474
Profits.....	19.50	18.10	0.89	0.85	0.85
Per Share.....	0.98	0.90			
			1975	1974	1973
American Tel. & Tel.	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Revenue.....	9,860.0	8,740.0	254.50	260.90	11,997
Profits.....	1,284.7	1,065.4	8,898	11,997	11,997
Per Share.....	1.91	1.65	0.45	0.61	0.61
			1975	1974	1973
Borden	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Revenue.....	843.50	823.50	27.85	26,474	26,474
Profits.....	27.85	26,474	0.89	0.85	0.85
Per Share.....	0.89	0.85			
			1975	1974	1973
Brown-Boveri	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Revenue.....	37,610	33,710	732.00	634.40	33.00
Profits.....	4,763.2	4,027.5	33.70	33.00	33.00
Per Share.....	7.22	6.32	1.22	1.16	1.16
			1975	1974	1973
Bell Canada	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Revenue.....	925.70	835.70	336.10	337.70	16,556
Profits.....	70.30	62.50	20.785	15.2	1.21
Per Share.....	1.43	1.34	1.52	1.21	1.21

MITI Says Japan Eyes Buying Gold

State Would Finance

Industrial Stockpile

TOKYO, April 19 (Reuters)—Japan is considering a plan to build a stockpile of gold for industrial use in an effort to reduce the country's large current-account surplus, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said today.

Meanwhile, in Hannover, Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff said that the heads of industrial associations must overcome widespread growth-rate pessimism at their summit set for July in Bonn.

"We need a clear course of economic policies for all industrial nations for coordinated steps for more growth, more stability and further substantial progress in opening markets," he said. However, he warned against pinning any high hopes on short-term growth targets, since such hopes can only result in disappointment.

Mr. Lambdorff added that any consideration of adopting additional stimulatory economic measures by West Germany would not be made until July.

BASF Profit Drops 36% In Year, Cuts Dividend

ous year before extraordinary items, the company said today.

Turnover rose to \$856 million from \$846 million while pre-tax profit fell to £3.6 million from £7.98 million.

The company will omit paying any dividend as it did in 1976.

U.K. Banks Lift Lending Rates

LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ)—Britain's major commercial banks announced today a uniform increase of one percentage point in their base lending rates to 7.5 percent.

Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and Midland also boosted the rate of interest they pay on deposits to 4 from 3 percent.

The moves followed a surprise one-point jump in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 7.5 percent eight days earlier and a pronounced upturn in short-term interest rates in recent days.

Analysts said today's increases are not likely to have much impact on loan demand. Major U.K. corporations are not aggressive borrowers at present and do not show signs of needing new funds.

Social, Ethical Issues as Important as Profits

Companies Told to Be More Responsive

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT)—Rejecting the classic concept that a corporation's sole aim is to make as much profit as possible within the law, the American Assembly, a group of U.S. leaders in business, labor, education and other professions—say that companies "must respond to the needs and expectations of shareholders and other claimants, such as consumers, employees and the community."

The assembly's report also urged:

• Development of "public issues evaluations systems" for use as a professional resource for counseling corporations.

• Formation of "quality of life" advisory committees consisting of representatives of employees, consumers, environmentalists and other interest groups to advise management on emerging social concerns and possible responses.

• Open disclosure by "responsible and well-informed corporate officers" to both regulatory and government bodies and the press in recognition of the value of a well-informed public.

• Anticipation of social change and public concerns in key areas, including product liability and location and relocation of offices and plants.

Although the report stops well short of recommending European-style worker representation on corporate boards, it seeks to clear the way for greater public participation in corporate policy from both inside and outside the corporation.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

U.S. Venture Capital Dries Up

Foreign Funds Fill Gap In U.S. Firms' Cash Need

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, April 19—Starved for "seed money" and cash to expand, small U.S. companies on the leading edge of computer and electronic technology are turning increasingly to foreign sources of capital.

At "bargain-price levels," foreign investors can gain equity interest in small- and medium-sized U.S. firms, Arthur Levitt Jr., president of the American Stock Exchange, recently told the House Ways and Means Committee. "My information from investment bankers around the country is that well over 50 percent of their acquisition assignments are currently on behalf of foreign clients," he said.

The plan, still in a formative stage, aims at setting up a semi-official organization which would receive dollar loans from the nation's growing external reserves through the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the spokesman said.

The organization would buy gold in London, Zurich and other markets for stockpiling at the expense and risk of the Japanese government, which would also bear the cost of interest payments, he said.

Demand for industrial gold here is 85 tons a year, while public interest is 10.9 percent to 41.6 million French francs (about \$9.05 million) in 1977 from 37.5 million francs the previous year, the spokesman said.

In other news, Bank of Japan governor Teiichiro Morimoto said he sees no major change in business trends because both business fixed investment and personal consumption remain stagnant.

U.S. executives cite these reasons for the scarcity:

• Increased capital gains taxes since 1969 giving the government a bigger share of investment profits.

• A virtually nonexistent market for new and expansion issues by small firms.

• Conservatism on the part of fund managers, who might be sued if they take dangerous risks, such as in a small company, with the money under their management.

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U.S. GNP Falls in 1st Quarter

4-4.5% Growth Seen For 1978

January and February and that business activity improved in March.

The department tries to remove effects of seasonal changes and inflation in computing the growth figures. Including price increases, GNP rose \$31.1 billion, or 6.5 percent, to \$1,992 trillion.

The U.S. inflation rate, as measured in GNP figures, was 7 percent in the first quarter of the year, compared with 5.9 percent the previous quarter, 5.5 percent in 1977 and 5.3 percent the previous year.

The nation's gross national product, or output of goods and services, declined at an annual rate of 0.6 percent in the first three months of the year, the department said.

Net exports of goods and service in real terms rose at a 4.5-billion annual rate in the first quarter, trailing the \$5.9-billion rate the previous quarter.

Business inventories, unadjusted for inflation, rose at a \$16.5-billion annual rate compared with a \$13.5-billion gain the previous quarter.

Fixed investment by business rose at a \$4.2-billion annual rate compared with a \$6-billion annual increase.

Despite the weak first quarter, other economic indicators have shown that the worst period was

from which all other interest rates are scaled up.

Prices in the bond market reacted sharply with long-dated issues off as much as 3.4 points and short-dated issues off 1.4. Treasury-bill prices also dropped sharply, with the yield on 13-week bills at about 6.4 percent, compared with about 6.07 percent earlier in the day.

Fed chairman William Miller recently threatened this action as an anti-inflation measure if the White House and the private sector did not move strongly and swiftly enough.

The market had weathered the government's report at the outset of a dip in the first-quarter gross national product.

American Telephone & Telegraph rose 3/4 to 61 1/4 after reporting higher 3-month results.

Heublein gained 3/4 to 27 1/4.

Tokyo Stocks Set Record

TOKYO, April 19 (Reuters)—Share prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange set another new postwar high today, the fifth time this month. The rise was led by export-oriented issues. The market average closed at 5,555.84, up 21.12 from yesterday.

U.S. \$60,000,000

PROJECT FINANCING FACILITY

MANAGED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

To Stockholders of



Important Information From Your Management

Curtiss-Wright Corporation has started a proxy contest for control of the Board of Directors of Kennecott. Their "program" is to sell Carborundum and distribute the proceeds to Kennecott's shareholders.

FIRST, YOU SHOULD KNOW

That in 1948 Mr. Berner, presently Curtiss-Wright's Chairman and President, participated in a proxy contest in an attempt to take over control of the Curtiss-Wright Board.

His Committee's campaign promise at that time was similar to the "program" Curtiss-Wright is now using to solicit votes. His Committee stated it intended that Curtiss-Wright make a special distribution—\$7 per share in cash to stockholders—or else call for tenders of one-half of the outstanding common stock at \$14 per share, out of "net current assets".

While Mr. Berner is only one of Curtiss-Wright's Directors, he has been a Director since 1949 and Chairman since 1960.

Although circumstances change, Curtiss-Wright has never paid its stockholders the promised special distribution of \$7 per share nor made the promised \$14 per share tender offer for one-half of its Common Stock. In 1965, Curtiss-Wright offered to purchase one million of its common shares (13% of the then outstanding shares) at \$32 per share, which offer was oversubscribed.

YOU SHOULD ALSO KNOW

On March 15—only eight days before Curtiss-Wright announced its "program"—Mr. Berner met with Kennecott's Chairman and its President. This is what Mr. Berner said:

- He had no specific plan for selling assets of Kennecott for distribution to Kennecott stockholders, but would have to be guided by facts to be determined by Management and the Board.
- He admitted he did not have knowledge of Kennecott's future capital expenditure requirements.
- He admitted he did not have enough information to determine the value of Kennecott's components.
- He admitted he did not have the information to determine what really was in the best interests of Kennecott stockholders.

AND, FINALLY, YOU SHOULD KNOW

That all the information relating to Kennecott needed to determine the feasibility of any such plan is publicly available. This includes the information which Mr. Berner and his slate have ignored. Based on this information, your Board believes that Curtiss-Wright's "program" is misconceived, completely unrealistic and not in your best interests. In fact, your Board of Directors believes that to adopt any such "program" would be reckless and would seriously jeopardize Kennecott's stockholders, its public debenture holders and Kennecott itself. If Mr. Berner's "program" were to be implemented at this time Kennecott would then have virtually no current earnings, a negative cash flow from its remaining operations, over \$600 million in indebtedness* and a net worth reduced by more than \$600 million—and all this at a time when the copper industry continues to be affected by extremely adverse conditions.

*On the assumption Carborundum is sold for its purchase price and the difference between that and the distribution is met by borrowing.

IMPORTANT: If your Kennecott stock is held in the name of a bank, broker or nominee, only they can execute a proxy on your behalf. To assure that your shares are represented at the Annual Meeting in favor of Management, we urge you to telephone the party responsible for your account and direct him to execute a BLUE proxy on your behalf.

For proxy material or additional information, contact your bank, investment advisor or the nearest Kennecott office or telephone Mr. Raymond E. Corti, 1, Place Saint Gervais, 1501 Geneva, Switzerland, telephone 31-73-72 (collect).

Thank you.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sincerely,

W.H. Wendel

WILLIAM H. WENDEL
President

Frank R. Milliken

FRANK R. MILLIKEN
Chairman

April 19, 1978

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION • 161 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 19

Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk.	3-A.M.	Chg.	Prev.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk.	3-A.M.	Chg.	Prev.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk.	3-A.M.	Chg.	Prev.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk.	3-A.M.	Chg.	Prev.
General Mills	11	71.0	7	7	Hess	11	248.0	10.0	29	77	—	—	—	—	Kennecott	12	18.0	0.0	184
General Mills	11	22.0	22.0	22	HessCo	7	372.0	22.0	252	252	—	—	—	—	Kennecott	12	18.0	0.0	184
General Mills	12	27.0	27.0	27	HessCo	7	372.0	22.0	252	252	—	—	—	—	Kennecott	12	18.0	0.0	184
GTE	2.54	27.0	27.0	27	HessCo	7	372.0	22.0	252	252	—	—	—	—	Kennecott	12	18.0	0.0	184
GTE	2.54	27.0	27.0	27	HessCo	7	372.0	22.0	252	252	—	—	—	—	Kennecott	12	18.0	0.0	184
GTE	2.54	27.0	27.0	27	HessCo	7	372.0	22.0	252	252	—	—	—	—	Kennecott	12	18.0	0.0	184
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GTE	2.54	27.0	27.0	27</															

Weekly net asset value

on April 17, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$51.76

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$37.73

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

societe anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen

Registre de Commerce Section 2 N° 8.927

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 28th April, 1978, at 11:00 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- To approve and accept the reports of:
 - the directors;
 - the statutory auditor.
- To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at the 31st December, 1977.
- To declare a cash dividend in respect of the fiscal year 1977 of \$0.30 per share.
- To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor with respect to the performance of their duties during the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1977.
- To elect directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the statutory auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 28th, 1978, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following Bank:

—Banque Generale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

The Board of Directors.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES**CHASE IS EXPANDING ITS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE BANKING FACILITIES**

As a result we have several challenging career opportunities at senior and junior levels in Switzerland and abroad (London and overseas) in the areas of:

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The ideal candidate will have several years of experience in managing internationally diversified portfolios or dealing in international bond and equity markets. Familiarity with foreign exchange markets will be a definite plus.

MARKETING UNIT HEAD AND ACCOUNT OFFICERS

At the senior level we are looking for a seasoned professional with at least five years' experience of counselling clients on financial affairs. A banking background and some prior management experience in a responsible position are strong assets. The position requires frequent travel.

At the junior level, account officers with securities and bank apprenticeship background will assist the unit head in receiving and servicing international clients.

Complete fluency in English, and in at least one other major Western language is required for all positions.

Candidates of preferably Swiss nationality or holders of appropriate work permits are invited to send their applications to:

Personnel Manager, Chase Manhattan Bank (Switzerland), 63, rue du Rhône 1204 Geneva.
If you prefer to learn more about the individual positions before replying formally, please call P. G. Bloem.

Manager Private Banking, directly in Geneva, Tel. No. 20 69 55.

**BRAND - MANAGER**

Rapidly growing, highly profitable company with \$90m turnover based in Spain, has an opening for a brand manager. The right man will be able to analyze and evaluate markets and forecast product sales. The brand manager will be responsible for all aspects of marketing of the product line, from product concept and development to advertising, promotion, market research and sales coordination.

The ideal candidate will:

- Have minimum 5 years brand management experience.
- Exhibit achievement in launching new products with a packaged goods company.
- Be an entrepreneurial start-up.
- Be able to make pragmatic marketing recommendations.
- Be capable of presenting recommendations effectively.
- Join the company in July 1978.

Executive level interpersonal and management skills are a must, as well as a thorough knowledge of up-to-date marketing techniques and an outstanding track record.

This position reports directly to the marketing manager.

If you meet the qualifications above, please forward no later than April 30, 1978 your resume with salary history in complete confidence to:

POSTFACH 4665
Attn: Mr. E. Eilers (Brand Manager Position)
D-6 Frankfurt am Main, West Germany.

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- Candidate for chief dealer should have experience in international dealing and preferably with Arab currency trading knowledge.

Salary commensurate with experience, fringe benefits including free housing, utilities, car.

Candidates write in confidence to:

P.O. Box 5820
Manama
Bahrain

CC. Personal Dept, 3rd floor
P.O. Box 2708
75008 Paris, France.

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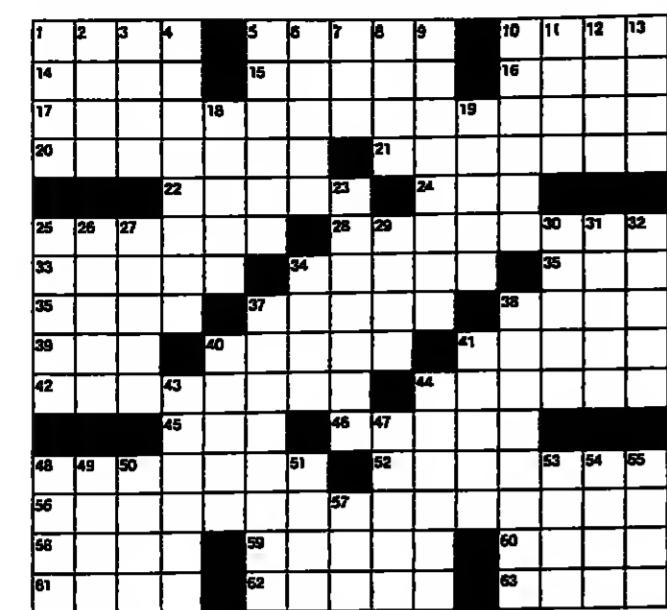
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AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 19

Stocks and Div. in \$	Stocks and Div. in \$	Chgs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stocks and Div. in \$	Chgs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stocks and Div. in \$	Chgs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stocks and Div. in \$	Chgs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stocks and Div. in \$	Chgs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stocks and Div. in \$	Chgs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close			
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AA/20s.	7	2 5% 5% 5% 5% + 16	Colcomp	0	49 5% 5% 5% 5% + 16	Fidelity/26	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	Jessmer/120	8	1 18 14% 14% 14% + 16	Rockwell/10	9	5 12% 12% 12% 12% + 16	Sun/Intec/40s.	19	119 3% 3% 3% 3% + 16	Vulic/Inco/1	4	8 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16
AAV/32	7	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Cell/11s.	12	7 2% 3% 3% 3% + 16	Fidelity/28	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	Jetro/150	5	14 12% 12% 12% 12% + 16	Roncalli/20	12	23% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Sun/Intec/20	19	119 3% 3% 3% 3% + 16			
AST/20.	4	24 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Col/PI/1.20s.	6	15 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Fidelity/40	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	JohnPD/24	16	23 6% 6% 6% 6% + 16	Roncalli/25	4	23 5% 5% 5% 5% + 16	Sun/Intec/30	15	6 7 3% 3% 3% 3% + 16			
AV/20.	24	29 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Comco/	11	174 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Fidelity/52	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	Juniper/12	14	24 6% 6% 6% 6% + 16	Roncalli/30	5	7 12% 12% 12% 12% + 16	Sun/Intec/34	16	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
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ADM/20.	5	25 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Sys/	8	1 14 14% 14% 14% + 16	Fidelity/60	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	Ketcham/15	3	3 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Rossm/16	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/46	12	27 1% 1% 1% 1% + 16			
ADM/21.	13	18 12% 12% 12% 12% + 16	Com/Soft/	1	1 1 1 + 16	Fidelity/62	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/20	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/18	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/50	14	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
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ADM/25.	7	20 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	7	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/70	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/28	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/26	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/62	20	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/26.	7	20 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	8	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/72	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/30	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/28	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/64	21	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/27.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	9	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/74	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/32	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/30	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/66	22	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/28.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	10	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/76	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/34	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/32	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/68	23	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/29.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	11	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/78	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/36	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/34	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/70	24	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/30.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	12	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/80	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/38	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/36	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/72	25	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/31.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	13	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/82	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/40	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/38	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/74	26	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/32.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	14	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/84	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/42	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/40	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/76	27	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/33.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	15	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/86	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/44	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/42	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/78	28	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/34.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	16	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/88	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/46	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/44	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/80	29	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/35.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	17	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/90	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/48	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/46	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/82	30	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/36.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	18	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/92	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/50	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/48	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/84	31	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/37.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	19	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/94	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/52	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/50	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/86	32	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/38.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	20	15 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16	Fidelity/96	8	115 16% 16% 16% 16% + 16	F/Soft/54	12	19 22% 22% 22% 22% + 16	Rossm/52	5	14 2% 2% 2% 2% + 16	Sun/Intec/88	33	144 4% 4% 4% 4% + 16			
ADM/39.	6	18 7% 7% 7% 7% + 16	Com/Soft/	21																

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- Street sign
- My Souvenirs, 1927 song
- Beef fat
- Matador's target
- More mature
- Base of a column
- Two plus one, as always
- Pen pals' ever increasing expense
- Peculiarity
- Off-white shade
- Bambi's mother
- Reredos
- Apportioned
- Scorches
- Word with hair or clothes
- Late yachtsman
- Ribbed
- Feet, to Fabius
- Where Anna Leonowens taught
- Clock ouermal
- Football's "Papa Bear"
- Spread perfumes
- Item of interest to a shopper

DOWN

- Stair part
- In — (wholly)
- Prospectors' quests
- Curtain in a doorway
- Former kingdom of Spain
- Ryan or Liquori
- Choose
- Emperor after Claudius I
- Frying pans
- "Golden Treasury" entry
- Prod
- Count of Monte Cristo
- Pioneer's purchase
- Differential in solar and lunar time
- Tin is oee
- College in Ohio
- Home economics
- Seed cover
- Happify
- Singer Diamond
- New York team
- Exclude
- Embellish
- Pipe elbows
- Bells on her —
- Hubs
- "A Stone, A Leaf, —: Wolf"
- What quarterbacks seek to gain
- Company-store currency
- Singing group
- Wheel spokes
- Tales from Ananias
- Blemish
- Clean the slate
- Small change
- Rue
- Protected by Government grant
- Conscious
- Put the whammy on
- Chollas, saguaro, etc.
- Kin of llamas
- Pavlova was one
- Italian menu specialty
- Dutch cheese
- Learning
- Give off
- Mal-jongg piece
- Topnotcher
- Third-century date
- Tiller
- Monte Cristo
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WEATHER

	C	F	C	F	
ALDARVE	15 59	sunny	MAORID	14 44	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12 53	rain	MAMI	26 78	sunny
ANKARA	3 57	snow	MILAN	14 57	cloudy
ANIS	12 53	sunny	MONTREAL	11 52	cloudy
BEIRUT	14 44	cloudy	MOSCOW	11 52	cloudy
BELGRADE	11 52	rain	MUNICH	11 52	cloudy
BRUSSELS	11 52	cloudy	NEW YORK	8 44	cloudy
BUCHAREST	10 59	rain	NICE	14 57	sunny
BURGAS	10 59	cloudy	PARIS	8 44	cloudy
CASABLANCA	16 44	cloudy	PRAGUE	12 52	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7 44	sunny	ROME	15 59	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26 68	cloudy	SOFIA	7 44	cloudy
DUBLIN	10 59	rain	STOCKHOLM	5 41	cloudy
EDINBURGH	10 59	cloudy	TEHRAN	11 52	cloudy
EDMONTON	7 44	rain	TELE Aviv	20 46	cloudy
FRANKFURT	14 57	sunny	TUNIS	15 59	cloudy
GENEVA	10 59	cloudy	VIENNA	6 43	cloudy
Helsinki	8 46	sunny	WARSAW	8 46	cloudy
ISTANBUL	7 44	rain	WASHINGTON	13 54	cloudy
JALAPAS	20 68	cloudy	ZURICH	9 46	cloudy
LISBON	10 59	cloudy			
LONDON	10 59	cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	13 56	sunny			

[Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700
GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 19, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NY: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (t) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

SF 700.00

SF 400.00

SF 707.00

Debut Victory for Tiant

Red Sox Win 6th in a Row

BOSTON, April 19 (AP)—Carlton Fisk's two-out, run-scoring double in the ninth inning capped a two-run rally that gave the Boston Red Sox a 7-6 decision over the Milwaukee Brewers yesterday, their sixth straight victory, as Luis Tiant won his 1978 debut.

With Boston trailing in the ninth, 6-5, Butch Hobson led off with a single, was sacrificed to second and scored, the tying run, on Jack Brohamer's fourth hit of the game.

Brohamer took second on the throw home, and after Carl Yas-

trzinski was walked intentionally, Fisk doubled off the left-field wall to score pinch runner Frank Duffy.

Tiant, who dislocated the index finger on his pitching hand March 17 during spring training and was not activated until yesterday, made his first relief appearance since 1972 and pitched three scoreless innings, allowing no hits and striking out two.

Royals 5, Blue Jays 0

At Toronto, Amos Otis hit a grand-slam home run in the first in-

ning and unbeaten Paul Splittorff threw a five-hitter for his third victory of the season as Kansas City blanked Toronto, 5-0, for its eighth straight triumph.

White Wilson and Hal McRae beat out infield hits to open the game, and after George Brett struck out, Kansas City pulled a double steal. Al Cowens popped to catcher Rick Cerone for the second out and Darrell Porter was walked intentionally, filling the bases for Otis to empty.

Mariners 6, Angels 1

At Seattle Paul Mitchell out-pitched Nolan Ryan with a six-hitter as the Mariners beat California, 6-1. Ryan, who gave up six walks and three wild pitches, has not won in three starts. He allowed only four hits over seven innings but Seattle made the most of them. After scoring an unearned run in the first inning on two walks, an error and a wild pitch, Seattle scored three times in the fourth with the help of two walks and twice in the seventh on two walks and two more wild pitches.

Yanks 4, Orioles 3

At New York, Reggie Jackson, leading off the last of the ninth inning, hit his second homer of the year to give New York a 4-3 victory over Baltimore. Jackson hit a 2-and-1 pitch off reliever Tippy Martinez 350 feet into the right field seats, after the crowd of 15,628 at Yankee Stadium had cheered him on with cries of "Reggie, Reggie, Reggie."

Yanks 1, Giants 0

In the National League, at San Francisco, Preston Manning and reliever Adrian Devine joined to pitch a one-hitter and Atlanta received an unearned run to beat San Francisco, 1-0. San Francisco's John Montefusco allowed just three hits, struck out nine and walked none in eight innings.

Mets 3, Cardinals 2

At St. Louis, pinch-hitter Bobby Valentine hit a two-run bases-loaded double with two out in the seventh inning to break a 1-1 tie and lead New York to a 3-2 triumph over St. Louis.

Cubs 2, Expos 1

At Chicago, Ray Morris and Bruce Sutter combined for an eight-hitter, and catcher Dave Rader drove in what proved to be the winning run as Chicago beat Montreal, 2-1.

Astros 5, Padres 1

At San Diego, right-hander Joe Niekro threw a four-hitter and drove in two runs to spark Houston to a 5-1 victory over San Diego. Niekro bunted home runs during a two-run Houston rally in the second inning off losig pitcher Bob Shirley, then singled home another off Padre reliever Rollie Fingers as Houston scored two more in the eighth.

Reds 11, Dodgers 3

At Los Angeles, home runs by Ken Griffey, George Foster, Joe Morgan and Johnny Bench led a 16-hit attack that powered Cincinnati to a 11-3 victory over Los Angeles. Griffey's three-run homer, his first, scored Fred Norman and Pete Rose in the third. Foster followed one out later with a home run, his third. After Griffey singled in the fifth, Morgan hit his third homer. In the ninth, Bench, who had three hits, blasted his fourth homer of the year with oboody on.

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Art Buchwald

Wall Street Exposed

WASHINGTON—There is a certain insanity going on in the country at this moment which cannot be diagnosed by any doctor. If you don't believe me, take a look at what happened on Wall Street last Friday. A full week long we saw and heard nothing but bad news about the economy, inflation, the national deficit, the fall of the dollar etc., etc.



Buchwald

in the street. The big guys from the mutual funds, the pension trusts and the banks were running around naked screaming at their brokers to buy any stock they could get their hands on. Panic broke out, and money managers, who were playing gammon for a penny a point, were throwing orders for millions of dollars out their windows. The brokers got on their phones to the little guys and told them the big guys were buying. That's all the little guys had to hear, and they started buying, too. I've never seen anything like it."

"You mean to say because one person went nuts in a steam room the entire financial community went berserk?"

"Right. We always knew that's all it would take. If we could just get one of the big guys to go off his wagon, everyone else would follow suit. Nobody likes to be left behind on Wall Street when someone takes his clothes off and starts buying stocks. When the word got out that Thompson of Glutton Insurance had lost his marbles, it started an avalanche of business the likes of which none of us has ever seen."

* * *

"Where is Thompson now?" I said.

"Someone threw a blanket around him so he wouldn't catch a cold."

"But doesn't anyone up there know what's going on in Washington now?"

"We don't care what's going on in Washington. We were desperate for action. An investor can't sit on billions of dollars forever—something has to give. If it hadn't been Thompson, it would have been someone else. Everyone was cracking up from the boredom, but Thompson was the first one to completely flip."

"What's all that noise I hear in the background?"

"Merrill Lynch has just unleashed a thundering herd of just unleashed a thundering herd of cattle on Wall Street, and they're going everyone in sight."

"Why did they do that?"

"Because Merrill Lynch is bullish on America again."

"It all seems too good to be true," I said. "What happens when Thompson sobered up and decides he wants Glutton Insurance out of the stock market again?"

"Don't ask."

"Did they lock him up?"

"Lock him up? I should say not."

Everybody started taking off their clothes, too. They figured Thompson knew something they didn't.

"Pretty soon we were all dancing

Fumigant Spills in Calif.

DAVIS, Calif., April 19 (UPI)—A liquid fumigant used on farms spilled from a tank truck along two miles of Yolo County Highway yesterday, forcing evacuation of residences. A dozen persons were treated at a nearby hospital.

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